

How can we settle down in the dust as though we were always to continue here? How can we feel otherwise than as strangers and pilgrims on earth?



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

## THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver &amp; Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, November 13, 1840.

## Stupendous Election Frauds!

Our exchange papers from the east come to hand this week, burdened with testimony elicited by a legal investigation now going on in New York City, developing the most stupendous election frauds committed by the whig leaders of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The disclosures there made, show a regular and magnificent system of fraudulent voting, which has been in practice for the last two years, and far outstrips any thing of the kind ever heard of in this country. They lay open, too, some very singular facts connected with elections in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and account for their unexpected results, which have hitherto been entirely inexplicable to the shrewdest politicians.

We have not the room to publish the testimony which has been taken, but shall endeavor to give, in as condensed a form as possible, the leading facts connected with the affair.

From the testimony it appears that, in October 1838, J. B. Glentworth, tobacco inspector of New York, at the instance of R. M. Blotford, S. Draper, Jas. Bowen, R. C. Wetmore, and Moses H. Grinnell, all leading whigs, went on to Philadelphia to engage men to come on to New York at the election. From the testimony of Stevenson, one of Glentworth's assistants, these men were to be brought on to vote; but Mr. Blotford says the intention was to bring them on to prevent democrats of Philadelphia from voting in New York. But, be this as it may, Glentworth, while at Philadelphia was making arrangements to get men to come on to New York to vote, when he received a letter from Bowen, containing from \$200 to \$500 dollars, requesting him to stop all further proceedings, and with directions to compensate the men and leaders, and hush up the matter. Mr. Blotford says that this was done because Glentworth had gone beyond his instructions in getting men who were to vote instead of getting them to watch the polls; but Stevenson says it was because they run out of funds, and this appears, from the subsequent movements of Glentworth, to have been the true reason, for he immediately returned to New York, had an interview with his friends, told them that an attempt to stop the affair would lead to a full exposure, and was next day again sent to Philadelphia, with about \$3,000. He then completed his arrangements with High Constable Young, Mayor Swift, and Robert Miller, Captain of the Watch, who engaged to send to New York a number of voters, of whose names they furnished lists, at \$30 per head.

Mayor Swift in his affidavit says that he knew nothing of the intention of Glentworth to take the men to New York to vote, but assisted him in getting them with the understanding that they were to watch the democrats, a number of whom he says Glentworth told him were going there to vote. High-Constable Young admits that he knew what Glentworth's intentions were, but says he told them, when they left they should not vote, and that they promised they would not.

It is admitted on all hands that about 30 men went on from Philadelphia to New York, and that many, if not all, voted. Two witnesses testify that they were in the room where they changed clothes, so that they could vote in different wards without being known; one man says he voted in 16 wards, others that they voted once, twice, &c. and many that they did not vote at all.

At the spring elections of 1839 the same game was played over, and this fall Mr. Stevenson went on to Philadelphia, effected similar arrangements with the same men, and was furnished with lists of men again to be had—all at the old price!

It appears, also, from this evidence, that a number of men were brought from New York to Philadelphia in 1838, and voted against Ingersoll in the third district, which may account for Naylor's tremendous majority in the Northern Liberties, and Ingersoll's unexpected defeat.

There are many other important facts connected with this affair—many conspicuous whigs, among whom Gov. Seward is not the least, are seriously implicated—and frauds in other sections have been discovered;—these we shall take occasion to speak of hereafter.

¶ We call the attention of our readers to the important Foreign news in another column of to-day's paper.

## Boonesboro'—Mt. Morris—Rock River Seminary, &amp;c.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper, respecting the Rock River Seminary, located at Mt. Morris, Ogle county, in this State.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the originators of this noble enterprise, for their untiring exertions in establishing an institution which will stand as a lasting monument of the wisdom and intelligence of the early settlers of this section of Illinois.

We understand that the country in the vicinity of the Seminary, has only been settled about three years, and the edifice which has been erected, has been prosecuted and completed entirely by public contributions. The building is of stone 75 by 35 feet—three stories high, and has a beautiful location, being situated on an eminence, and can be seen at a distance of 18 or 20 miles. Mr. James R. McCoy is the builder.

Boonesboro' is situated in the vicinity of the Seminary, is a beautiful location, and is surrounded by a section of country which for fertility

cannot be surpassed in the western country. The settlement is exceedingly healthy, having an abundance of pure water, and being entirely free from marshes and stagnant ponds. A sufficiency of timber abounds, and every requisite necessary for building can be readily obtained.

Mr. MORRIS, the place where the Seminary is located, is on the state road leading from Chicago to Galeana, via Oregon City, 5 miles from the latter place—65 miles from Ottawa—4 miles from Boonesboro'—8 from Grandeur, and the same distance from Buffalo Grove and Bloomville.

It will be seen that this Seminary is situated in a desirable location, being surrounded by numerous thriving villages, whose inhabitants are distinguished for their intelligence and hospitality. The Rock River country has already established an enviable reputation, and possessing a population of enterprising citizens, who manifest a disposition to establish schools for the instruction of the young, is a sufficient guarantee of their moral worth and future prosperity and comfort.

It is supposed that nearly one hundred pupils will be in attendance at the first session of the Seminary. Parents and guardians would do well by giving the claims of this institution to their patronage, due consideration. The location most certainly is desirable—being healthy, and not surrounded by vice and immorality, as is the case in cities and crowded communities, where the young are constantly exposed to the snares of the vicious, and not unfrequently learn their first lessons of iniquity, and instead of being a blessing to the country and an honor to their parents, are a curse to the former and a disgrace to the latter.

## Illinois Legislature.

The legislature of this State meets at Springfield on next Monday one week. As the session will be of much importance to the people of the State, and in particular to the inhabitants of this section, we will use all possible means to lay before our readers the earliest and most authentic accounts of the movements of this body.

The Internal Improvement system—the Bank—and the election of a United States Senator, are among the most important duties which will devolve upon them, and be presented to their consideration. In reference to the election of a United States Senator, the State Register contains the following paragraph, which every Democrat must admire for its justness, and as being the only course that will satisfy the constituents of the Democratic members of that body. When proceeding to the election of a Senator, let them remember "that these are times that try men's souls," and that no man who has not stood the "fire and the conflict," is worthy of their confidence as a Democrat. The Register says:

"We notice that several of our Democratic papers have urged the claims of their favorite candidates for the Senate of the United States. We think all such announcements should be accompanied with a notice that the person named will submit his claims to the Democratic members of the legislature, and abide by the will of the majority thereof. We are satisfied from information that the Democratic members are determined to nominate and afterwards elect the Senator themselves, without the aid of the whig party. We highly approve of their determination to do so. Such a course will only meet the wishes of their constituents."

## United States Bank.

The late Philadelphia papers announce that Mr. Jaudon, foreign agent of the U. S. Bank, has, while here, succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the city banks, by which the U. S. Bank will be able to resume at the appointed time. The city banks have, it is said, consented to take the post notes of the United States Bank for what is due them, in the hope, it seems, of making these post notes available in the settlement of their own eastern indebtedness. This, it is believed, they will scarcely be able to effect without additional security, the credit of the United States Bank being too much shattered to permit their accommodation paper to be marketable, and should the city banks fail in this, they will be in no better predicament than the U. S. Bank is itself. The resumption, then, if it takes place, will be based on the fictitious values of "fancy" stocks, and will be bolstered by borrowing. This is little likely to give permanency to a resumption, as, by the 15th of next January, the Philadelphia banks, under such circumstances, will be no more able to resume than they were last March. This matter is important to us, as the Philadelphia banks have still power enough to control the movements of the western and southwestern banks, and should there be no permanent resumption made there, it is not probable that there will be one here.

## The Chicago American and Judge Smith.

The following card which we find in the Chicago Democrat, respecting certain charges preferred against Judge Smith by the American, treats the subject in a proper manner. We understand the Judge considers the editor of the American entirely beneath his further notice, and as the editor has an opportunity of establishing his charges before a proper tribunal, we presume the public will be satisfied in relation to the transaction for the present:

CHICAGO, 6th Nov. 1840.

To the Editor of the Democrat.

SIR—Having been absent from town and but this moment returned, my attention has been called to an editorial article in the American of last evening, relative to the occurrence at the Jail, on the evening of the late election, in this city, where, (having first called at the Sheriff's office and explained the object of my call) I again informed the Sheriff, my object was to learn whether he had a certain individual in confinement; and if so, it was my intention, on a proper representation, to issue a writ of habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment; but which did not become necessary to be done because of the previous release of the person by the Sher-

iff, who seems to think he has not only the power to arrest, but to commit and release from prison, without process or order, at his pleasure. As the article, which contains an atrocious libel, and the events of that day, at the Jail, and the commitment and discharge of the three persons for an alleged breach of the peace, will become the subject of judicial investigation, I forbear to make any statement whatever relative thereto; expect to declare, that the article in the American is a tissue of misrepresentations, which will be judicially established.

The courts of justice will decide who was right and who was wrong on that occasion.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,  
THEO. W. SMITH.

## Foreign News.

The mail steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the 17th ult. from Liverpool, having made her passage in 12 1/2 days. On the 19th the steamship President, also from Liverpool, arrived at New York, having made her passage in about 15 days. By these we have London dates up to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 4th ult. The news which follows is gathered from Bennett's N. Y. Herald.

The news is of greater importance than any that has been received from Europe for years.

Every thing wears the aspect of a general, a long, and a bloody war throughout Europe and Asia.

CRISIS.—The news from China is important. Though the rumor that the English fleet battered down the forts at Bocca Tigris, and then proceeded up to Canton to destroy that place, wants confirmation; yet it is certain that the English fleet has sailed from Singapore, its place of rendezvous, towards the Chinese seas, with the intention of commencing hostilities. The Chinese forts and defences are represented as entirely incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the forces sent against them; and if the English attack, they will take Canton, and, perhaps, try to take Peking.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.—The pasha of Egypt has positively and finally refused to listen to the arrangement of the four powers to settle his difficulties with the Porte, in consequence of which the Turkish government has issued its firman deposing Mehemet Ali, and measures have been taken to execute the treaty of the four powers. The English fleet in the Mediterranean bombarded and nearly destroyed Beyrout, drove out the Egyptians, landed a force, and took possession of the place. It is also said that Commodore Napier has seized several Egyptian vessels, and that he has stopped all supplies from going to the coast. All this time Mehemet Ali is said to be, or feigns to be, seriously indisposed. His late apparent humility to the sultan, and his offer through Rifat Bey to surrender Candia and Adana, are believed to have been a mere ruse to gain time, and had his offers been accepted, he would probably not have abided by them.

The course France shall now pursue will decide whether there is to be a general war or not, and judging from circumstances which have transpired, it is not likely that she will now back out. The French seemed to think the last proposition made by Mehemet Ali were reasonable, and were such as ought to be accepted by the four powers, and such as it was due in respect to the interests and feelings of France, to have accepted, and such as were calculated to secure the peace of Europe, without giving cause to any party or power to complain. But, it seems now to be the fixed and unalterable determination to execute the treaty to the very letter of it, and at the risk of all consequences. War, now, lowers dark and thick in the horizon of European politics; and when the first gun is fired by France, all Europe will be in a blaze, and before it ends we may have to take our share of it. The French have sent two line of battle ships and two war steamers to reinforce their Mediterranean fleet; and have ready at one port alone thirteen other large men of war to send off.

The Russian fleet of 18 vessels of war passed the Downs to go up the Mediterranean, about ten days before the Acadia left Liverpool.

LOUIS BONAPARTE.—The trial of Louis Bonaparte is going on before a court of 170 Peers. He answers with boldness and firmness the questions propounded to him. He was asked why he had made the attempt to get up a revolution? "Because," said he, "the country has been badly governed for the last 10 or 15 years. I wished to see France restored."

THE JEWS.—The persecutions of the Jews at Damascus is likely to be brought to a close. Sir Moses Montefiore had an audience with the viceroy of Egypt, who has granted him a firman to visit Damascus; but advised him not to meddle politically with affairs there, but to confine himself to comforting his people. At the same time he has issued orders for a full investigation of the whole affair; and decreed that the absent Jews be permitted to return to Damascus, and put in possession of their property.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel, of Bombay, states that he has discovered, and for several months lived among, the remnant of the ten tribes of Israel, located on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea, and surrounded by a circle of mountains. He reports them to be living in the exercise of their religious customs, in a primitive manner, distinct from the customs of modern Judaism.

THE PRINCESS AGUSTA, aunt to her Majesty, daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte, died at Clarence House, St. James Palace, on the 23d of September, in her 74th year—"much to the grief of all the Royal Family."

TEXAS has been recognised as a Republic by Holland, and a treaty of amity and commerce signed by General James Hamilton for Texas, and Baron Verstock van Soelen for Holland.

FIRE AT DEVENTPORT.—On the morning of the 27th Sept. an alarm was given that the line of battle ship Talavera, in the North Dock at Deventport, was on fire. All hands were instantly on the spot with the engines, but so terrific were the flames as to give evident proof that the total destruction of the ship was to succeed. Nothing appeared to subdue the fury with which the fire extended in the direction in which the other docks and building-ships lay, as well as the rigging house, sail loft, and all the store houses. The

Minden line of battle ship, lying at the stern of the Talavera, took fire ahead, and appeared inevitably doomed; but the wind shifting, the progress of the flames was stopped. The fire then reached the roof of the adjoining shed beneath which were kept the figure heads of some of the ships which, having borne the brunt of the battle, were, after the peace broken up; and these slight remembrances of their achievements were kept with a degree of pride. The flag of the great naval hero Nelson, under which he fought the battle of Trafalgar, and the flag of Lord Exmouth at the battle of Algiers, were consumed by the flames. Speedily succeeding the firing of this shed, the one adjoining also took fire, in which was the Imogene frigate. This was also completely destroyed. An attempt was now made to prevent a further extension by playing the engines upon the building opposite, but without success, and the whole range, together with a large pile of timber, was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2,500,000.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE SHIP'S DOCK-YARD.—The ship Copperdown, 120 guns, was attempted to be fired in the basin, by an incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the midshipman's berth, but was extinguished. On further search a well laid train was discovered in the warrant officer's store rooms, consisting of resin, oakum, and lucifer matches.

ABDICATION.—The king of Holland has abdicated in favor of his son, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Richard Wirt, the late Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district of Louisiana, died on the 10th ultimo, of congestive fever.

Death of a United States Senator.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: "We understand that the Hon. John S. Spence, United States Senator from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, died at his residence in Worcester county, on the 22d ultimo."

Court Martial.—Lieut. Watkins, of the United States Marine Corps, who was recently tried and cashiered at a Court Martial, at the Navy Yard, New York, but recommended to mercy, has been pardoned and resumed his command.

A Bank Failure.—The Commercial Bank of Millington, Md., has stopped payment. Immediately after this had become known, the people of the neighborhood took possession of the banking house—opened the vaults, took what valuable funds they could lay their hands upon, and journeyed from there to a tavern opposite, and then redeemed the notes of the bank to the amount of funds taken from the vaults of the concern—\$565. It is stated that the circulation of the institution amounts to \$300,000.

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Thursday, November 19, as a day of public thanksgiving.

Counterfeit.—The Cincinnati Gazette states, that counterfeit \$20 dollar notes on the bank of Illinois, at Shancetown, letter D, dated 24th March, 1839, payable to W. D. Bruce, engraving rough, and signatures badly imitated, are in circulation.

Liberia.—Advices have been received from the colony as late as the 5th of September. The missionary cause is represented as highly prosperous. The Luminary of August contains the following distressing intelligence—it says: "We understand from a respectable gentleman who is now on a short visit here from Edina, that forty-two of the last immigrants by the Saluda have died. They had been located temporarily at Bassa Cove, until Bexley could have been gotten ready for their accommodation."

Monetary.—The Governor of Cuba has, by proclamation, forbidden the circulation, on that island, of our five and ten cent pieces as half bits and bits.

Another Iron Steamer.—We learn from the Louisville City Gazette of the 10th ultimo, that an iron steamboat was launched from the boat yard above that city the day before. The experiment made by the projectors of the Vally Forge has been entirely successful. Its bottom is formidable to snags, and escapes injury from bars and shallows altogether.

Methodist Bishop of Canada.—The Toronto Patriot says, it is rumored that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson is to be elevated to the rank of Bishop by the American Episcopal Methodist Society.

Indian Fight.—The St. Louis Bulletin says: "It was reported at Bellevue that a severe engagement had taken place between a war party of the Sioux Indians, numbering 500 strong, and some 250 or 300 Pottawattamies, in which the former lost one man and the latter two. The Pottawattamies danced a scalp-dance over the dissected Sioux, whom they literally cut to pieces."

Suicide.—The Hon. William S. Ramsey, member of the present Congress, and just re-elected to the next from the 8th District of Pennsylvania, composed of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties, committed suicide at Baltimore on Sunday evening, the 18th ultimo, by shooting himself through the head. He was but 28 years of age, and a young man of good talents and unsullied character. Disappointed affection is given as the cause of this deplorable act; but another account states that he was laboring under aberration of mind, caused by the intense heat of the sun and exertion while laboring under great physical debility. His residence was Carlisle, Pa. where his untimely death is deeply regretted.

Amazon River.—This is the largest river in South America. A citizen of London has obtained the exclusive privilege of navigating it by steam, including all its branches. He is about establishing a line of steamers from England to Brazil.

Health of Texas.—The Huston Telegraph says, that persons who have settled on the Prairies of Texas, even in the unhealthy parts, generally en-

joy good health, while those, who settle in the woods, adjoining the banks of streams, suffer much from chills and fever.

Salt is now selling at Austin, Texas, at twelve dollars per bushel, par funds.

The Society of Friends are holding their Annual Meeting at present at Baltimore.

Snow.—The Liberty (Mo.) Star, of the 9th ultimo says: "As our last paper was going to press, we had a real old-fashioned snow storm. The weather has since been delightful; icy winter has hid him back to his cave, to slumber for another month."

## The Election.

We have made out the following table with great care, taking the official votes of such counties as could be obtained, and the reported majorities of different counties given by different papers. We have estimated four counties, and are of opinion that the following statement will be found nearly correct. We submit it to our readers as an impartial statement, but as a large portion of the counties are un-official, the result may be found different. The State, however, is certain for Van Buren.

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
La Salle,	1638	1080
Sangamon,	1249	2000
Morgan,	240	110
Scott,	23	520
Peoria,	757	395
Tazewell,	129	27
Shelby,	523	311
Macon,	47	524
Marshall,	233	610
Montgomery,	792	220
Bond,	162	160
Jefferson,	730	80
Macoupin,	430	62
Fayette,	517	50
St. Clair,	120	115
Monroe,	185	133
Bureau,	80	149
Cook,	233	243
McLean,	54	372
Hancock,	107	98
Fulton,	93	58
Coles,	65	500
Edgar,	431	399
Madison,	300	190
McDonough,	99	90
Schuyler,	30	160
Will,	71	36
Pike,	468	400
Knox,	80	141
Brown,	11	2
Calhoun,	24	75
Warren,	110	225
Adams,	10	5
Du Page,	127	450
Greene,	160	100
Jersey,	62	50
Clinton,	315	19
Putnam,	50	19
Logan,	50	19
Menard,	230	100
Christian,	680	62
Washington,	500	315
Hamilton,	60	19
Marion,	19	50
Wayne,	50	19
Effingham,	50	19
Edwards,	50	19
Lawrence,	50	19
Crawford,	50	19
Wabash,	50	19
Cass,	50	19
Kane,	50	19
Winnebago,	50	19
Jo Davies,	50	19
Carroll,	50	19
Whiteside,	50	19
Lee,	50	19
De Kalb,	50	19
Lake,	50	19
Boone,	50	19
McHenry,	50	19
Ogle,	50	19
Clay,	50	19
Dewitt,	50	19
Livingston,	50	19
Randolph,	50	19
Vermilion,	50	19
White,	50	19
Johnson,	50	19
Jackson,	50	19
Union,	50	19
Alexander,	50	19
Pope, (Estimated)	50	19
Gallatin,	50	19
Clark,	50	19
Franklin, (Estimated)	50	19
Williamson, do.	50	19
Jasper,	50	19
Ingham,	50	19
Champaign,	50	19
Henry,	50	19
Perry, (Estimated)	50	19
Mercer,	50	19
Rock Island,	50	19
Stephenson,	50	19
Stark,	50	19

## Democratic maj. 1863

The biennial election in this State for members of Congress and the State Legislature, took place on the 13th ultimo. The Democrats have made a clean sweep, having elected 8 out of the 9 Congressmen, and nearly all Democrats to the State Legislature. The Legislature chooses the Presidential Electors, which gives Mr. Van Buren 11 votes.

## Arkansas Election.

The election in this State has resulted in favor of the Democrats. The Governor is elected by a large majority, as also the democratic Congressmen. Arkansas has three Electoral votes.

The election in this State has resulted in favor of the Whigs, but by a reduced majority: We take the following from the Chicago Democrat:

	1839.	1840.
Counties.	Dem.	Whig.
Wayne,	23	11
Livingston,	55	150
Lapeer,	60	20
St. Joseph,	127	143
Saginaw,	23	10
Ionia,	23	40
Hillsdale,	134	19
Calhoun,	12	225
Kalamazoo,	224	483
Washtenaw,	516	143
Lenawee,	54	10
Barry,	26	4
Cass,	36	143
Chippewa,	10	140
Ingham,	4	50
Mackinaw,	11	64
Macomb,	21	100
Shiawassee,	69	28
Van Buren,	14	205
Clinton,	20	362
Ottawa,	29	73
Eaton,	64	151
Branch,	93	137
Allegan,	28	706
Kent,	60	2001
Monroe,	178	1018
Jackson,	362	1147
Berrien,	73	
Oakland,	151	
St. Clair,	137	
Genessee,	70	

The above returns are from travelers and from newspaper estimates, and therefore will vary somewhat from the official.

## Pennsylvania Election.

The following returns, principally from Whig sources, are all we have yet received from Pennsylvania:

	1840.	1836.		
	DEM.	W.	D.	W.
Alleghany,		3017		549
Beaver,		1434		1002
Butler,		286		158
Cambria,	150		104	
Delaware,		713		194
Fayette,	268		365	
Greene,	716		223	
Huntingdon,		1300		1283
Mercer,		896		738
Monroe,	1017		630	
Northampton,	1121		952	
Philad. city,		2882		2719
" county,	3081		1421	
Susquehanna,	550		309	
Washington,		550		360
Westmorel.,	1977		1153	